ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Fall Issue — 1985

Wounded Warrior

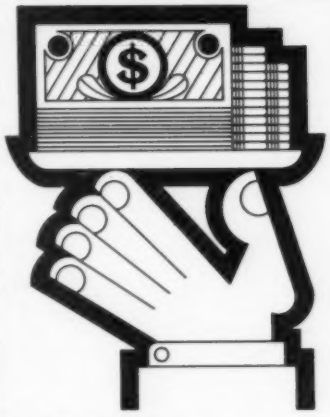
Big Medicine in the West

page 20

CONTENTS

How Do Points Work?

■ Find out how participation points are administered and whom to call. **Page 10.**



The Facts Behind the NEW GI Bill

■ There's money for college, from the Army. The facts are on **page 12.**

Get a Reservist THROUGH Phase II

■ You can help Reservists from dropping through the crack during the second half of their Initial Active Duty for Training. **Page 15.**

There's No Draft, but There IS Registration

■ Even 18-year-old Reservists have to register. **Page 17.**

ROTC Thrives, Opportunities Knock

■ ROTC is one of the most exciting ways a young person can enter the Army—or the Army Reserve. **Page 18.**

Wounded Warrior 85

■ Check out Richard Lee's photos of this mammouth medical exercise. **Page 20.**

Going, Swiftly, to War

■ More planes and fast ships are being added to the defense inventory to boost strategic mobility. **Page 24.**

Dig a Hole, Fill It Up

■ An Army Reserve engineer outfit departs Annual Training over the bridge it builds. **Page 26.**

The Army Reserve, Pacific

■ Its new members train as buddies and return to man units scattered over thousands of miles of ocean. **Page 28.**

■ Briefs . . . **page 4.**

■ People . . . **page 6.**

Army Reserve Magazine Vol. XXXI Number 4 Fall 1985

ISSN#0004-2579
USPS #552-590

FRONT COVER: A medical team from the USAR's 385th Combat Support Hospital, Spokane, Wash., "operates" during Wounded Warrior 85, a huge medical exercise conducted in California. U.S. Army photo by Richard Lee

LEFT: A member of the 365th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy), Schuylkill Haven, Pa., smooths a rough back road at Fort Belvoir, Va., during Annual Training. This is no "make-work;" weather and time take their toll on these roads, and parts of the installation would be inaccessible without the 365th's help. U.S. Army photo by Bob Pratt

REAR COVER: by Russ Roederer

CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman

CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Lewis C. Brodsky

COMMAND INFORMATION OFFICER

Willis J. Haas, Jr.

EDITOR

Maj. Robert H. Pratt

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Diane M. Dove

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE is published quarterly by the Chief, Army Reserve, ATTN: DAAR-PA, Washington, DC 20310-2423, in accordance with Section 278, Title 10 USC. Opinions expressed are neither official policy, nor are they directives. Funds for printing have been approved by HQDA, DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE EDITOR is authorized in care of the address above. Photos are official unless otherwise noted. Local reproduction of all materials is approved, less that which is marked copyrighted. Articles are solicited, as are story ideas and layouts. Editorial offices are located in the Pentagon. Phone (202) 697-8619, AUTOVON 227-8619.

POSTMASTER: Second class postage in Washington, DC and additional mailing offices. Send address changes to: Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DAAR-EPO, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132.

BRIEFS

■ **Any Reservist performing Annual Training (AT) or Active Duty for Training (ADT) for periods of 72 hours or longer can now use the commissary during those periods.** The privilege used to be given only to those who served in "excess of 72 hours." The regulation and directive language has been changed to read, "periods of 72 hours or longer." Note that Reservists who serve fragmented AT—periods less than 72 hours in duration—are authorized 14 consecutive days of commissary use starting on the last day of fragmented AT.

■ **How do you change your address for the Army Reserve Magazine?** If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or you're an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) call your career advisor (enlisted) or personnel management officer. Use the appropriate toll-free line to St. Louis. If you're assigned to an Army Reserve unit make sure that it has your correct address and that it reports that address "up the chain" after drills. Please don't write or call the editorial office. We can neither change your address nor acknowledge requests to do so.

■ **Reservists can get Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans with lower than normal down payments.** To qualify, you must have performed 90 days continuous Active Duty for Training. To apply, get a "Request for Certificate of Veterans Status" (VA Form 26-8261) from your local Veterans Administration office. Once the certificate is obtained, you can apply through an FHA-approved lender.

■ **If you are going on any kind of duty for 30 days or more, you must have a dental X-ray in your file.** You may have heard the X-ray referred to as a "panographic radiograph." If you're a member of an Army Reserve unit or cell that's scheduled for overseas duty, know that a completed dental X-ray or Standard Form 603 has to be in your health records.

■ **Are you a Spec. 5 or Spec. 6?** You won't be for long. Starting October 1, Spec. 5s and Spec. 6s will become "hard stripe" E-5 and E-6 NCOs. The new policy affects the Army's Active and Reserve Components.

■ **We need to update the Office of Admissions phone number for the Defense Intelligence College in Washington, D.C.** In the last issue (page 30) the number given was: (202) 373-3302. The number should be: (202) 373-3282 (AUTOVON 243-3282). You can use this number to find out about short and weekend courses offered to Reservists by the College. The emphasis of what's available is on strategic intelligence.

■ **In the last issue, we said that Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers may have some educational benefits they thought were lost years ago—the GI Bill benefits earned as a result of active duty service between January 31, 1955 and December 31, 1976.** It seems that many readers didn't realize that Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) means full-time duty (365 days a year in green). The GI Bill "Briefs" item does *not* refer to Reservists *other* than full-timers. Note: AGR status does not mean being on ADT—Active Duty for Training.

■ **However, an error was made in describing the GI Bill's Chapter 34.** It was written that, under that chapter, those who were on active duty between January 31, 1955 and December 31, 1976 had ten years . . . from their release dates . . . to start school with financial help from Uncle Sam. Wrong. These individuals had ten years to *complete* their education with federal financial aid. Sorry for the goof.

■ **For the first time in more than a decade, there are more than a million members of the Ready Reserve of the Army.** So say officials of the National Guard Bureau and the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. The Army Ready Reserve includes National Guard members and Reservists who are most eligible for call-up in a national emergency. Included are all National Guard and Reserve unit members, those serving on full-time active duty, and members of the Individual Ready Reserve and Inactive National Guard. Army Reserve Individual Mobilization Augmentees are also part of the count.

■ **The USAR pay system is being automated—this should cut the processing time down from two months to one month for IDT (drill) pay.** But, if you have problems, make sure your unit submits a pay inquiry. If an inquiry doesn't work, try the USAR pay hotline (it's toll-free): 1-800-USAR PAY. If you live in Georgia, call: 1-800-428-6487.

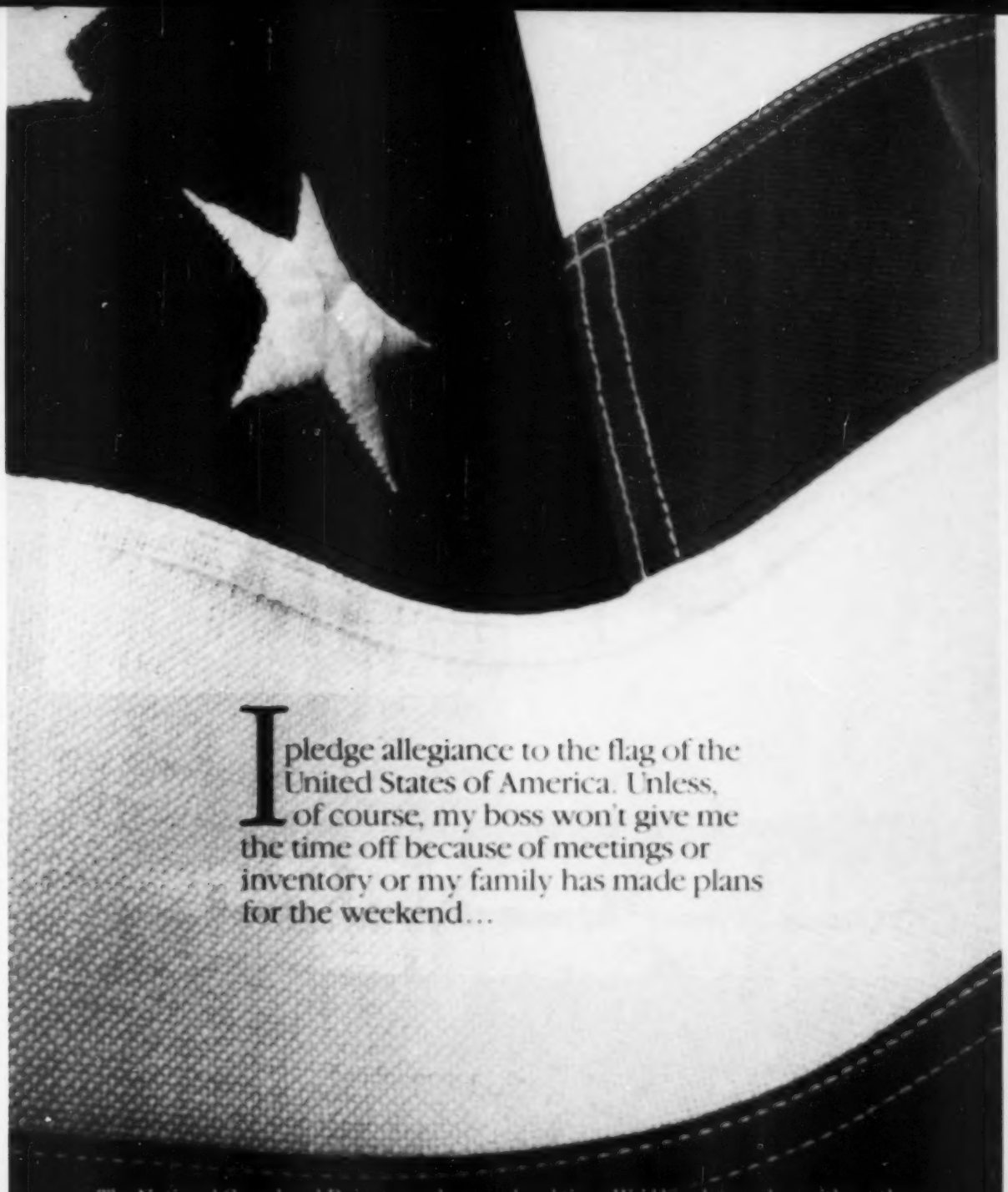
■ **Do you know someone who's interested in joining an Army Reserve unit . . . maybe your unit?** You can refer that individual to the Army by using a toll-free telephone line: 1-800-USA-USAR. The person on the other end of the line will gently guide you through a few simple questions about your referral. You can call at any time, day or night, seven days a week. It's easy.

■ **What's the rule on the drinking age on U.S. military installations?** The minimum age for purchasing, drinking or possessing alcoholic beverages is that of the law of the state in which an installation is located. Only a general officer may authorize an exception.

■ **No Reservist participating in REFORGER 86 in Europe will be able to drink alcoholic beverages until the end of (his) exercise.** This applies to all ranks, and involves all alcoholic beverages—including beer—consumed at meals with allied soldiers.

■ **Army Reserve aviators and enlisted aviation personnel are now subject to the Army's drug abuse testing program.** Positive urinalysis test results, when confirmed by a lab, would lead to abusers' suspension from flight duties, in the case of aviators, or reassignment from aviation-related duties, in the case of enlisted members.

■ **The Army Reserve's 205th Infantry Brigade (Separate) has been named as the roundout brigade for the new 6th Infrantry Division (Light) in Alaska.** Designation of the 205th is a first for the USAR; all other Reserve Component brigades that roundout Active Army divisions are National Guard organizations. Divisions in the roundout program have two Active and one Reserve Component brigades. The 205th is headquartered at Fort Snelling, Minn.



I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. Unless, of course, my boss won't give me the time off because of meetings or inventory or my family has made plans for the weekend...

The National Guard and Reserve makes up a full one third of our nation's defense. They need one weekend a month and at least two weeks a year to train. When volunteers you know have to serve, don't give them a hard time. We'd be a lot weaker without them.

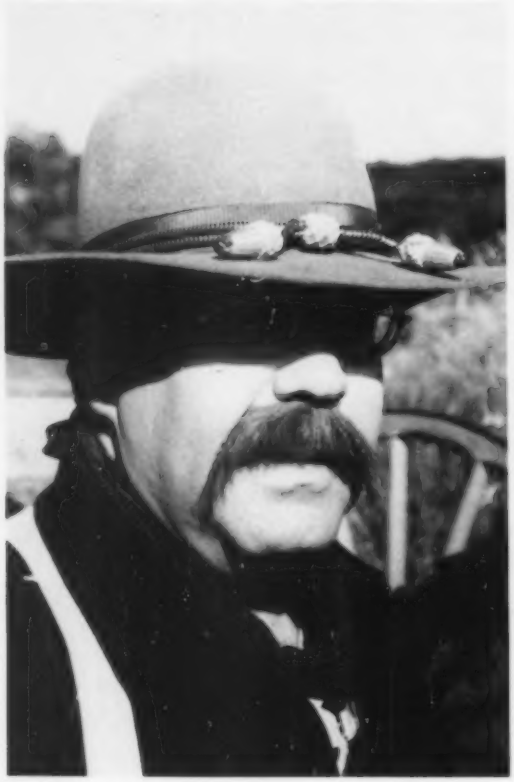
Protect their future while they protect yours.

For more information, write Employer Support, Arlington, VA 22209. Or call 1-800-336-4590.

ESGR

EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD & RESERVE

Ad Council



Marcel Lamour (left) portrays Teddy Roosevelt for a TV spot produced by the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. Many of the "Rough Riders" were Guardsmen and Reservists (above).

Rough Rider Reservist Charges Enemy for Defense Flick

What's it like charging up San Juan Hill, through the smoke of battle, dressed as Teddy?

Ask **Maj. Marcel Lamour**. He portrayed Colonel Roosevelt in a public service announcement—seen by millions of TV viewers—which promotes civilian employers' support of all the services' Guardsmen and Reservists.

"The experience was fantastic. It was my personal fantasy island," said Lamour, a member of the USAR's 416th Civil Affairs Co., Norristown, Pa.

Army Reservists and Army National Guardsmen played the parts of cavalrymen and infantrymen, joining Lamour to recreate the famous encounter of the Spanish-American War.

As Cuban locations were unavailable, the filming was done in an other than lush, Caribbean setting. Try Great Gorge, N.J.

"They had to bring in plastic palm trees to make things look real," noted Lamour. "There was lots of waiting. Waiting for the clouds, waiting for the 747 noise to stop, waiting for the smoke to drift exactly right, waiting for Teddy's mustache glue to dry.

"But, the production crew's attention to detail would impress even the most picky drill instructor. For example, there was a person whose job it was to keep track of shooting angles, shade and sun. Another kept notes on what everyone wore so that the clothing would be the same throughout two days of shooting."

Would Lamour do this again?

"Just give me a reporting time and a grid square and Colonel Roosevelt will be there!"

Olympian Roams the Country, Selling Success and the USAR

from a story by Bob Reeve

Ruby Fox has come a long way since her silver medal performance in the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

She's traveled all over the country—and overseas—sharing her Olympic experience and her love of shooting with fellow Reservists. In effect, she's been a roving ambassador for the USAR.

Fox, 39, of Parker, Arizona, is a staff sergeant in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). She garnered the silver medal in the newly created Women's Sport Pistol event.

She recounted her adventure during a recent 16-stop tour in Wisconsin:

STARTING OUT

Fox was introduced to pistol shooting by her husband, Art, in 1969. She since has won both the U.S. Women's Air Pistol Championship and the Women's National Match title seven times.

The winner of the 1979 World Air Gun Championship, Fox had wanted to try out for the 1980 Olympic team, but the U.S. boycott of the Olympics that year squelched her plans.

Looking ahead to the 1984 Olympics, she hit the ground running. "I knew I was a good shooter," said Fox, who's been a member of the USAR International Pistol Shooting team since joining the Reserve in 1975, "but, I had to become an athlete." She sought professional help and "was told and shown how to become an athlete. I was told how to eat properly and how to exercise.

"I had to reevaluate my thinking; I had to condition myself," she said. "I filled my notebooks with plans on how to become an athlete. I read many books on the subject. "I forced myself to pursue, one step at a time," said Fox, who holds a number of pistol shooting records and who has competed extensively abroad. "I walked. Then I walked faster. Then I ran: two miles, then five miles (daily)." She also routinely lifted weights and shot umpteen rounds every day. She lived up to that daunting challenge for three years.

"In January 1984, I actually started shooting six hours every day until the tryouts (in June)," Fox said. Her husband, Art, had built a shooting range for her in

Staff Sgt. Ruby Fox displays her silver medal at a USAR firing range in Milwaukee. Fox has toured the States and overseas locations, sharing her love of shooting and promoting persistence.

U.S. Army photo by Spec. 4 Bob Reeve

Fox (right) with two of four USAR athletes who captured medals at the 1984 Olympics. Capt. Edward F. Etzel (center), from Morgantown, W.Va., took the gold medal in the English Match competition. Capt. Wanda Jewell (far right), of Redstone Arsenal, Ala., took the bronze medal in the Women's Standard Rifle event. Fox captured the silver medal in the Women's Sport Pistol event. There were nine Army Reservists on the 1984 U.S. Olympic team.

Photo by Lee Salsberg

their basement. The Army Reserve had supplied her with ammunition for practice. "The household and business responsibilities (she owns and operates a jewelry and gift store) were given to someone else.

"I had to learn to make time (for training), to forget about things like that extra cup of coffee at the breakfast table," Fox said. "I had to learn to set goals and strive for them. It took a lot of time."

She spoke of the pressure before and during tryouts, where she vied for one of two spots on the sport pistol team. "My goal was to be an Olympic medal winner," she said, "but there was one obstacle: I first had to make the Olympic team. My thoughts were very negative. 'What if I don't make the team?'

"During the first round of tryouts, I shot the worst round of my life," remembered Fox, who is considered a master at shooting four kinds of pistols; the .22, .38 and .45 calibers and the air pistol. "I decided not to quit; I was not a quitter and not a loser. The second day I had the second worst round of my life, but it was one point better than the day before."

She said that after the first day she was in sixth place and, after the second day, fourth place. "I knew what I wanted: I wanted to be an Olympian," she said.

So she persevered. "I gave myself a talk before going to the range. I asked myself, 'Are you ready?' I decided, 'Yes, I'm ready to perform to the best of my ability, to concentrate on taking one shot at a time.'

"I fired one shot, then five, 10, 20, 30, 60. I shot my best score of the past year. I had become an Olympic team member." (She was one of nine Army Reservists on the team.)

IN LOS ANGELES

She spoke of the competition at the Olympics. Fox said that, shortly before her turn to shoot, her coach told her that the only person that could help her was herself. He told her that she would have only one friend with her—her front sight. He told her that the spectators had paid $10 dollars each to watch the competition and to see her give her best performance. (Her coach was Lt. Col. Lones Wigger, Jr., of the Army's Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning, Ga., and a two-time Olympic gold medalist with a small-bore rifle.)

Fox said that she was awe-struck by the number of spectators at the sport pistol competition. "I expected a couple of hundred people," she said, "but there were about a thousand people jammed into the place and they were all cheering and chanting 'USA, GO! 'USA GO!' I knew I could do it."

She said that after her performance (the event involved shooting only with the .22) she knew that she had done well but didn't know where she had placed. Fox said, "My husband hugged me and said 'The worst we could be is tied for the gold.' "

That's what happened, necessitating a shootoff: Fox against her longtime friend-competitor, Linda Thom of Canada.

Both women scored 49 (of a possible 50) in the first round. Both shot 50 in the second round. They remained tied through four shots of the third round (10, 10, 9, 10). On the fifth and final shot, Thom scored 10, Fox 9. Gold to Thom, silver to Fox.

Does she feel badly about not winning the gold medal?

"How could I, when I feel so good because I won a silver medal?" she said. "There was nothing I had done that I could have done better. How could I feel badly about that? It was all my dreams and Christmases come true.

"The medal is something the system has given me," she continued, "but it's not my medal alone— it belongs to the whole U.S.A. It's a way of saying thank you to everyone, particularly to my husband for doing the laundry and dishes; to my children (Tom, 13, stepson Gary, 26, an Army corporal stationed in Korea, and stepdaughter Robin, 27) for understanding why their mother was away to much; and to my business associates for running the business; and to my friends and the Army Reserve for their support."

Sciandra Wins USAR Essay Award

An essay written by a 17-year-old girl was picked from among 5,200 entries in the Third Annual Army Reserve National Essay Contest.

Lynette Sciandra, a senior at St. Petersburg Catholic High School in Florida, wins a $1,000 U.S. Savings Bond for her writing, as well as a trophy, courtesy of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA).

BODY OF CITIZENS

In her essay, Sciandra interpreted a quote from Woodrow Wilson, the 28th U.S. President and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Wilson stated, "The American plan is a great body of citizens who are ready to rally to the national defense . . . when it is necessary to do so."

Sciandra described the tradition of the citizen-soldier from the days of the colonial militia under George Washington's command to today's Army Reservists. "Americans have been and still are willing to rally to the national defense," she wrote.

Judges selected two other national winners. Edward A. Cavazos, age 17, of McAllen, Texas, and Donald R. Esposito, Jr., of Clemmons, N.C., placed second and third, respectively. Each receives a $500 Savings Bond and a trophy.

Sciandra is a member of the National Honor Society and is features editor of her school newspaper. She plans to attend either Georgia Tech or the University of Florida and pursue a major in engineering.

Photo by Barry Bugarman

How Do Points Work?

You probably know something about points.

They're earned for performing virtually any Reserve activity. When accumulated over the course of a Reserve career, they are the basis for determining the amount of your retired pay.

The system that keeps track of points has recently undergone big improvements. More are coming.

RPAS—THE POINTS AND YEARS BANK

What keeps "account" of your participation points and qualifying years is the Reserve Participation Accounting System (RPAS).

Before last November, RPAS was the responsibility of the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis; today, the Army Reserve Personnel Center, or ARPERCEN (colocated with RCPAC) runs the show.

Yes, RCPAC still has some points responsibilities. Its Retired Activities Directorate maintains points records of all retired Reservists, including those who served in the Army National Guard. The directorate answers queries from all kinds of former Reservists, including those who now serve with the reserve components of the other services. And, RCPAC issues all 20-year retirement eligibility letters, manages the Survivor Benefit Program, and certifies all retirees for retired pay at age 60.

ARPERCEN's Reserve Participation Accounting Division receives, posts, corrects and reports annually the participation points of Reservists who are *active* in any part of the USAR—Troop Program Units (TPUs), Reinforcement Training Units (RTUs), the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program, the Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) program or the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

ARPERCEN also audits the records of all active Reservists other than TPU members to determine those who have achieved 20 "good," qualifying years . . . in short, those who are eligible for Reserve retirement. In the case of unit members, the audit is a unit repsonsibility.

THE NEW SYSTEM

Points records of Individual Ready Reservists were entered in RPAS in 1982.

St. Louis added unit members' records in 1983. Little history on unit members was available to RPAS at that time, so many members' annual reports have reflected participation only since 1982. *These members must furnish ARPERCEN with data covering the earlier service to bring accounts up to date.*

Planners at ARPERCEN are designing ways to improve RPAS by making better use of automation and reducing the dependency on paper documents. Technicians are also working to correct errors in points records.

Most IRR members' records are accurate, but those of unit Reservists are undergoing an input and correction procedure for service before 1983.

STATEMENTS

Army Reservists receive annual statements (DARP Form 249) showing the points account as reflected on RPAS. Most Reservists receive their statements four or five months following each year's Retirement Year Ending (RYE) date—the lag time is necessary to permit all points-related information from the previous year to arrive at ARPERCEN and become part of RPAS. Unit Reservists receive their statements through their units; individual Reservists receive the statements at home.

If there are corrections, or if additional data is received by RPAS after the annual statement is issued, a revised statement will be produced in St. Louis and sent out.

A "terminal" statement is also issued to members eligible for retired pay at age 60. This is sent to their homes about six months before they reach 60.

CORRECTION

You should keep a personal file of all the papers which document your Reserve participation—pay vouchers, leave and earnings statements, evaluation reports, DA Forms 1380 (Record of Individual Performance of Reserve Duty Training), DD Forms 214 (Report of Separation), correspondence course completion notices, your copies of previously issued points statements and so on. If you find a discrepancy in your points record you will need these documents to prove your case.

Make sure to review—carefully—your annual points statement. You know best whether points and qualifying years are properly reflected.

Getting your RPAS record straight depends on where you're assigned:

- **TPU member.** Corrections should be submitted through your unit to ARPERCEN on DARP Form 249-1-R. See your unit technician for forms and instructions. Expect three to four months for processing.
- **Individual Reservist (IRR, IMA, RTU, AGR).** Furnish substantiating documents to or request assistance from ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-AIP-AC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132-5260. You can find instructions in the letter accompanying your points statement. Allow four to five months for processing. Note that AGR soldiers serving with Army Reserve units can use either procedure just described.
- **Retired Reservists.** Contact RCPAC, ATTN: DARC-RAS-CI, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132-5200.

Additional information about RPAS can be had by calling ARPERCEN's Reserve Participation Accounting Division toll-free at 1-800-325-8311.

Medical Care: When Do Reservists Get What?

Suppose you get sick as a dog at or on your way to Annual Training or another short tour of active duty that runs less than a month. Can Army doctors care of you? Yup.

But, suppose you get sick as a dog on your way to weekend drill. Can the Army treat your illness? Nope.

How about if you trip over a sick dog at or on your way to an active duty tour that runs less than a month. Will the Army repair your hurt? Yup.

But, what if you trip over a sick dog on your way to weekend drill? Can the Army fix you up? Yup.

In fact, detailed answers to these and other Reserve health care questions are more complicated than a simple yes or no. And, because of recent changes in the law, there's more to know about what you're entitled to — health-wise — than ever before.

We've laid out the facts of military medical and dental care for Reservists serving on active duty for **30 days or less** (Active duty for Training — ADT; Special Active Duty for Training — SADT; and Annual Training —AT). The details are also explained for Inactive Duty Training (IDT — unit drill).

So, read on.

Here are some of the active duty "basics":

- **Care is available** if a disease is contracted (in other words, when someone first comes down with a disease) in line of duty, or
- a Reservist suffers disease, illness or injury while traveling directly to or from duty (limited to one day's travel time) or,
- injury occurs in line of duty.

The IDT "basic" is that you **can** get care if you are **injured** in line of duty.

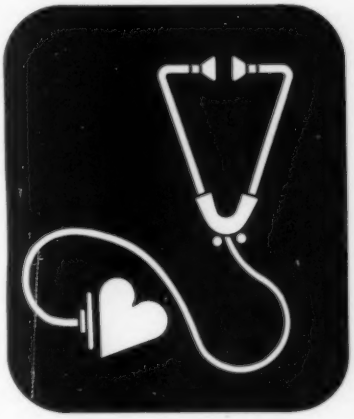
You should know that incapacitation pay for what's listed may be authorized — and this is technical, but necessary — if an individual meets the criteria found in paragraph 80254 and table 8-2-4 of the Department of Defense (DOD) Pay and Allowances Entitlement Manual. However, family members cannot receive medical care at government expense when a Reservist is on active duty for 30 days or less or while he or she receives incapacitation pay.

CHANGES IN THE LAW

There's more to the IDT story. The 1984 DOD Authorization Act **expanded** care to someone who is injured or aggravates an existing injury **while traveling** to or from his or her IDT site. And the 1985 DOD Authorization Act **expanded** care to those who come down with or aggravate disease or become ill in line of duty **while performing** IDT.

With the expansions come "qualifying" details.

- Travel to and from IDT must be direct and the commuting time must be reasonable.



- Government care for injuries can only be given for injuries sustained on or after September 24, 1983.
- Entitlement to treatment for disease or illness suffered (the official words are "incurred, contracted or aggravated") while traveling to or from IDT is not authorized.
- Only diseases "contracted or aggravated" on or after September 30, 1984 count.
- No incapacitation pay is authorized with IDT-related travel injury, disease or illness.

The care a Reservist can receive is that appropriate for the injury, disease or illness . . . to the point where things can't be made better by further treatment or hospitalization (or, "the resulting disability cannot be materially improved"). A Reservist is entitled to subsistence during hospitalization, as well as the allowances for travel brought about by the treatment or hospitalization (except local travel).

There is a limit to the treatment, including hospitalization, a Reservist can receive. Let's say that the attending physician or dentist decides that what's being treated is an "acute exacerbation" (another way of saying sharp, intense aggravation) of a condition that doesn't fit the circumstances outlined in this article. Or, that person decides that what's being treated is an acute exacerbation of a condition that existed before the duty began (existed prior to service). In either case, the treatment given would be what the attending physician or dentist felt was necessary to relieve pain or undue suffering . . . until the Reservist could reasonably come under the care of his or her private physician or dentist.

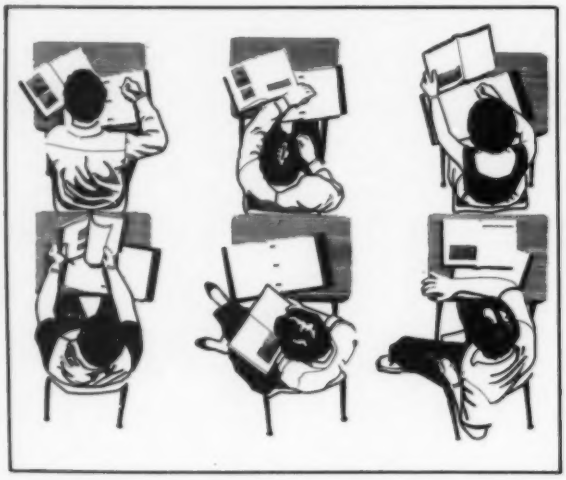
PAY

There is no automatic entitlement to incapacitation pay. Decisions are made on a case-by-case basis. Inability to perform miltiary duties is the basis for entitlement **when incapacitation pay is authorized.** Where entitlement exists active duty pay and allowances will be identical to that of the Active Army. Entitlement to pay and allowances and medical benefits is not affected by the return to (a Reservist's) normal civilian job — including government civilian job.

A Reservist drawing incapacitation pay is not on active duty. This means that he or she can neither earn participation points, build up leave days, earn family medical benefits nor become entitled to a green I.D. card as a result of the pay. Incapacitation pay isn't a substitute for placement on the Temporary Disability Retired List when appropriate. In many cases, some decision has to be made — within, say, six months — to retire, separate, reclassify or return a Reservist to duty.

One last note: A Reservist on active duty for 31 days or more is entitled to medical and dental benefits on the same basis as his or her Active Army counterpart.

Questions? The Department of the Army point of contact is Lt. Col. Douglas Lamude. His AUTOVON is 225-3847. The commercial number is (202) 695-3847.



The New GI Bill Is Here

The Army is making available more educational programs to Army Reservists than ever. Part of what's being offered is the New G.I. Bill.*

If you want help toward that undergraduate degree . . . and if you missed the article on the New G.I. Bill in the Spring 1985 issue of the magazine . . . keep reading.

The New G.I. Bill is different from the "old" Vietnam-era G.I. Bill. For example, you can't use the New G.I. Bill for apprenticeships, on-the-job-training, cooperative courses, farm cooperative courses, correspondence courses, high school training, graduate and post-graduate training. Also, there is no tutorial assistance, educational loan or work-study program available.

What the New G.I. Bill does do is provide money for *undergraduate* programs at approved institutions of higher education. The rates are: $140 per month for full-time school enrollment, $105 per month for three-quarters-time enrollment, and $70 per month for half-time enrollment.

Nothing is given for less than half-time enrollment; the maximum benefit is $5,040.

Note: You *can* take advantage of the educational counseling programs offered by the Veterans Administration (VA).

Those who participate in the New G.I. Bill receive payments, counseling and other assistance from the VA. The New G.I. Bill is a revision of Chapter 106, Title 10, U.S. Code, and replaces the $4,000 Educational assistance (EA) Option for the USAR. *If you're using EA benefits* continue to submit your receipts as you have in the past. If you take advantage of the New G.I. Bill know that matters are handled through the VA.

QUALIFICATION

The New G.I. Bill is meant for enlisted soldiers and officers assigned to Army Reserve units or who are Individual Mobilization Augmentees or who participate as Active Guard/Reserve (AGR—in other words, full-time) members. The people just described belong to the *Selected Reserve*. The New G.I. Bill does not apply to Individual Ready Reservists.

If you're an enlisted member of the Selected Reserve, you must enlist, reenlist or extend for six years (officers must agree to serve six years in addition to any current Selected Reserve obligation) sometime between now and June 30, 1988. You must be a secondary school graduate (or equivalent).

If you now have college benefits under another educational program you have to make a decision about if and how you use the New G.I. Bill—let the VA counsel you on the particulars. In some cases there can be duplication of benefits. In other cases there cannot. In any event, you should have a good understanding of how your program fits in with the New G.I. Bill.

Those entitled to the New G.I. Bill—again, Selected Reservists— are still eligible to take advantage of enlistment/reenlistment bonuses and the Student Loan Repayment program.

Beware: if you are close to reenlistment you are required to wait until 90 days before your term of service ends (ETS) to qualify for a reenlistment bonus. If you extend or reenlist for the New G.I. Bill and you're not in the 90-day "window" you may have to give up bonus payments.

INFORMATION, FORMS

When you become eligible for the New G.I. Bill you'll receive a Selected Reserve Educational Assistance Program (New G.I. Bill) Notice of Basic Eligibility, or NOBE. This is DD Form 2384. The NOBE is your ticket to services provided by the VA. The VA may have some forms of its own when you apply for assistance.

Much information can be found in DA Circular 621-85-1, *Educational Assistance Program for Members of the Selected Reserve (New G.I. Bill)*. The person who can help you with your college plans is your VA counselor. You have up to 10 years from your eligibility date to use all your benefits.

One more point. Not only can undergraduate work help you develop a career. It boosts your promotion potential. Think about that as you learn more about the New G.I. Bill.

*The New G.I. Bill's legal name is "Educational Assistance Program for Members of the Selected Reserve (New G.I. Bill)."

Take a Test, Get College Credit

How would you like to qualify for college admission and earn college credits—through *testing* (Defense Department education staffers call such testing a "non-tradiational" method)?

How would you like to become professionally qualified, or earn a General Educational Development (GED) certificate apart from the normal classroom routine?

You can do just that, starting October 1, if you're an Army Reserve unit member, Individual Mobilization Augmentee or Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) participant.

It's called DANTES, which stands for Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support.

Active Army soldiers, many of whom serve in far-flung locations or are saddled with shift duty, have taken advantage of DANTES for years. Now DANTES is avilable to Army Reservists.

Here are some of the opportunities available through DANTES:

• **Get a GED.** If you did not finish high school formally, you can earn an equivalency certificate by taking the GED in most states. Check to see if your state *is* a GED state

• **Or, try the California High School Proficiency Examination (CHSPE).** If you are a California resident you can take the test and be awarded a high school equivalency certificate upon successful completion. CHSPE takers pay the tab.

• **Take the SAT.** The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) is a well-known college entrance test available through DANTES; The American College Testing (ACT) Program—taken for college admission—is also available.

• **Admission to many graduate level programs requires the Graduate Record Examination (GRE), the Graduate Management Admissions Test (GMAT), the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) or the National Teacher Examination (NTE).** These tests, paid for by those who take them, are available through DANTES.

CREDIT BY EXAMINATION

• **College Level Examination Program (CLEP).** See if what you know will earn you some college credit. The CLEP is a nationally recognized and widely accepted credit-by-examination program.

• **DANTES SUBJECT STANDARD TESTS (DSSTs).** These are exams in occupational and traditional academic subjects.

• **ACT Proficiency Examination Program (ACT/PEP).** This was formerly the Proficiency and Regents External Degree Examinations.

CERTIFICATION

Through agreements with professional organizations, the DANTES people conduct the certification exams of the:

• American Association of Medical Assistants
• American Medical Technologists
• Institute for the Certification of Engineering Technicians
• National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence
• Institute for Certification of Computer Professionals
• International Society for Clincial Laboratory Technology
• National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians
• Institute of Certified Professional Managers
• American Society of Quality Control
• National Association of Social Workers
• Administrative Management Society
• American Speech-Language and Hearing Association
• American Nurses' Association
• Association of Operating Room Nurses
• Electronics Technicians Association, International
• Dental Assisting National Board
• National Board of Respiratory Therapy

INDEPENDENT STUDY

Interested in getting college credit outside the classroom? Many courses are available through DANTES independent study allowing you to pursue courses (high school through college level). Another way to complete a college degree is through the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges (SOC) program. More than 400 colleges participate in SOC and have special academic arrangements for military people.

Where do you find out more about DANTES? try the education office at your nearest active duty military installation.

Don't pass up the opportunities. Call the office on the installation first (check your phone book's government pages). Then pop in and find out more.

(Extension of DANTES to Individual Ready Reservists is being examined; we'll have more information in future issues).

Some Generals Have No Fun

The Army's business is vast and complex, and it takes work to keep the Army Reserve "up there" as the big decision makers do their stuff.

Wouldn't it be nice to have some experienced, seasoned Army Reserve generals meet regularly to remind the Pentagon — gently — that Army Reservists *are* part of the Army?

A group of Army Reserve generals do just that several times a year. It sits down with Army National Guard and Active Army generals as members of the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee (ARFPC, pronounced ARFPIK).

Through the Committee, these officers help rivet the attention of Army staffers on such items as the development of benefits and privileges for Army Reservists — and Army Reserve families. They look at the training Reservists receive, proposing recommendations on how to make that training more effective and better tailored to the needs of part-time soldiers. And, the generals tackle some sensitive problems, such as improving the pay system for non-unit Reservists.

"This is not a fun job," says Major General Louis H. Ginn III, the Committee's chairman. "Much of what we try to do is very tough. Change comes slowly. Everyone has not accepted the increased roles of the Guard and Reserve. But, there's satisfaction in pursuing those things that the make the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve a more effective force and a better place to be."

Be glad that there are some people who do not have fun on your behalf at the Pentagon.

The address is: Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee, ATTN: DACS-RF, Room 2B684, Washington, D.C., 20310. The commercial phone number is: (202) 695-5746. The AUTOVON is 225-5746.

A soldier learns to salute on the first day of basic. Units' care and common sense can help new USAR members make it through Phase II (split option) of initial training.

U.S. Army photo by 1st Lt. David C. Benton, courtesy ARMY TRAINER

Getting Ready for Phase II

Save a Soldier
(Be Your Brother's Keeper)

If you're a Reserve unit member you work with or supervise or do something that has an impact on your outfit's youngest members.

Often the "new guys" are those who've joined the Army Reserve under the split training option. This means they've attended basic training the summer following their junior year in high school and are slated to start Advanced Individual Training (AIT—called Phase II) after graduation.

Sometimes one of these soldiers falls through the crack; for one reason or another he or she gets turned away from or is delayed or even discharged at the Phase II site. The space reserved for the individual can't be given to someone else who deserves the training—and someone may have to be recruited to fill his or her place in the unit.

You should know this so that you can help prevent the problems and the waste . . . or remind others that steps can and should be taken to get Reservists to and through Phase II.

AFTER BASIC TRAINING

When a split training soldier returns from basic, the first thing your unit should do is check to see if there is a Phase II reservation. If there isn't a reservation, orders should be requested through your supporting recruiting battalion.

This is the time—good and early—when those who are Phase II-bound should be reminded of physical fitness and weight standards. Life at Phase II can be very rough, if not impossible, if folks get flabby.

And, security clearances should be checked, if any are required.

THREE MONTHS BEFORE PHASE II

Three months before Phase II starts, there should be a reminder about the weight and physical fitness standards. Next, military clothing should be *inventoried with the individual*. He or she should understand the importance of returning to training with a complete clothing issue.

TWO MONTHS BEFORE PHASE II

Again, there should be a weight and physical fitness standards reminder. The soldier's physical exam record should be looked at; an exam that will be 18 months or older when Phase II kicks off will be unacceptable. If this is going to be the case, a new exam must be arranged.

LAST DRILL BEFORE PHASE II

- The soldier's Field Military Personnel Records Jacket should be screened to see that a current clothing record, required security clearance documents and promotion announcement are included. Orders for E-2s are not required, but announcements of orders should be made (on Disposition Forms) in the soldiers' records to prevent pay problems at Phase II.
- Finance, medical and dental records should be reviewed and all Phase I training records should be included.
- The unit should make sure that the soldier meets the weight standards (AR 40-501). A check should be made for medical conditions that will keep a soldier from reporting to Phase II (a limb in a cast, pregnancy, that sort of thing).
- The soldier should be counseled on the importance of military appearance and of the need to have cash for immediate expenses. Another point worth stressing is that he or she will stay in Phase II until MOS-qualified.
- The unit should mail the records jacket to the servicing Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) guidance counselor not later than seven working days before the soldier's "ship" date.

TALK IF THERE'S TROUBLE

Sometimes a unit knows in advance of Phase II that a soldier won't be showing up (e.g., death, injury, movement to another part of the country). The unit says nothing. Little is more annoying to those running Phase II than to discover the "no show" the day AIT begins. A training seat goes begging.

The lesson? If it is known that a soldier can't make Phase II, the MEPS counselor should be notified. Right away. Failure to make the notification hurts the Army, your unit and your unit's split option soldier.

The steps listed here are simple. Neglecting them causes needless pain. Help your outfit be your brother's keeper.

There is no draft. But, there is registration.
U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Hico Johnson, courtesy ARMY TRAINEE

Registration

Uncle Sam Wants You

(Sort Of)

If you watch TV, you may have seen the service spot in which three fresh-faced 18-year-olds break dance their way into a post office, fill out Selective Service registration forms and break dance their way out. The "government" is a smiling, kindly U.S. Postal Service employee.

The upbeat message is: there is no draft (that ended in 1973). But, there is registration, something which every 18-year-old American male must do. More on that below.

OUT OF DEEP STANDBY

Registration was suspended in 1975, and the Selective Service System adopted what was called a "deep standby" posture. Then, the government did some thinking about what it would take to boost military manpower if the "balloon" went up; a draft—officially, "induction"—couldn't take place until Congress passed induction legislation.

A result of the thinking was the reinstatement of registration, in 1980. "Deep standby" disappeared.

WHO'S WHO

Today's Selective Service System has two jobs in an emergency: to provide untrained men to the armed services and run the Alternative Service Program for conscientious objectors.

Headquartered in Washington (there are six regional headquarters), the System has a full-time staff of 270 civilians and 20 reserve officers on active duty. There are also roughly 700 National Guard and Reserve officers (all services) who are assigned to Selective Service for drills and Annual Training.

In an emergency these officers would be called to active duty to beef up the full-time staff. More than 10,000 citizen-volunteers would man 2,122 five-person Selective Service Boards. The boards would serve as local decision-making bodies, determining the availability of individuals for service (if Congress enacted draft authority).

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN

Plans are that the System would feed the Defense Department with the first "inductees" within two weeks of a declared mobilization and 100,000 people by the end of the first 30 days.

A lottery drawing, based on birth dates, would be held to set the order in which men would be drafted. Those in their 20th year would be in the top priority. This group would fall a priority "notch" each year until its members reached 26.

Once the call-up order was established, induction orders would be sent out, in lottery order number.

Those getting orders would report to Military Processing Stations for examination and possible immediate induction.

HOW REGISTRATION WORKS

The break dancers' portrayal of registration is accurate—the procedure is simple. All one does is fill out a SSS Form-1 at any post office or at any U.S. embassy or consulate overseas. **This has to be done within 30 days after a man reaches his 18th birthday.**

Eventually, those who register receive an acknowledgment letter. This is evidence of registration, and is worth safe keeping. Note that there is no draft card—an item best remembered by those 30 and older—only the letter.

The only other obligation is that, after registration, one has to notify Selective Service of changes from the information entered on the Form-1 . . . including change of address.

The Selective Service people are skilled at tracing down registrants as registrants move (draft-aged men are recognized as a highly mobile part of the population). The experts figure that, by using address verification letters, the System could locate 96 percent of the people on file in an emergency. The key is that the U.S. Postal Service forwards the letters to those who've moved and provides the System with the new addresse .

THE LAW

You should know that Selective Service registration is tied to federal student aid and job training benefits. Someone who **must** register is **ineligible** for school financing under Title IV of the Higher Education Act if he has not registered. The same goes for training under the Job Partnership Act. In the case of student aid the government can recover its money from a student if he doesn't live up to his obligation.

"Several states," says the Honorable Thomas K. Turnage, "have passed laws denying (state) student aid to those who haven't registered. This is just one sign of the broad support for the registration requirement found outside the federal government." Turnage is the Selective Service System's Director.

Here's the hard truth of the registration law: anyone convicted of willfully refusing to register can be sent to prison for up to five years or fined up to $250,000. Or both. You can bet the Selective Service can find those who don't comply . . . easily.

"We find that 99 percent of the young men who should be on file **are** on file—they've complied with the law. This tells us that the system's working; the public understands," says Turnage.

Even 18-year-old Army Reservists (not on active duty) must register. This may seem funny—but it's the law nevertheless.

There are two big reasons why you should know about all this registration stuff. First, having the facts can keep you and others from being stung by the law. Second, as you would stand a good chance of being called up in a full-blown mobilization, you deserve to know what would be involved in putting people at your side.

ROTC Thrives, Opportunity Knocks

from a story by Jack Muhlenbeck, TRADOC

ROTC means a lot to the Army Reserve.

Though we sport our share of West Pointers, graduates of Officers' Candidate School and folks who've earned direct commissions, most Reserve officers are products of the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps, ROTC.

The program produced more than 8,000 new lieutenants this year, more than 2,000 of whom will be assigned to the USAR. And, many of this year's 3,400 ROTC-produced lieutenants heading for the Active Army will one day leave active duty and continue their service in the Army Reserve.

ROTC means a lot to the Army Reserve in other ways. More than 2,500 enlisted Reservists are members of the Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP). These college students are getting a double dose of the Army, once as ROTC cadets and again as paid, drilling members of Army Reserve units. SMP not only helps fill Reserve unit ranks, but also provides its members Reserve pay they can use to ease the crunch of college costs.

And, ROTC can cool cost-of-college cares of Reservists who are parents of youngsters heading for higher education. ROTC offers what the Army terms "one of the most generous scholarship programs currently available." More than 12,000 cadets—out of ROTC's 65,000 members—received scholarship help last academic year.

ROTC means a lot to the Total Army. It is the Army's main source of commissioned officers. During the 1980s, the program has produced between three and four times as many lieutenants — each year — as the U.S Military Academy at West Point and Officers' Candidate School combined.

Army ROTC is available in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam, through a network of more than 400 host detachments and extension centers located on college campuses.

And, should a student choose a college where no ROTC program is offered, all is not lost.

At more than a thousand other schools where no on-campus programs exist, students can take ROTC through a series of cooperative, cross-enrollment agreements. This way, the cadets take academic subjects at their home colleges, ROTC at schools with host detachments.

Jack Stern is an ROTC cadet at Eastern Michigan University (Ypsilanti) and a USAR unit member—a Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP) participant. Plus, he's Ranger qualified. SMPs benefit from the breadth of experience involved in the dual affiliation.

In 1971 there wasn't a single woman in ROTC. In academic year 1972-73 the program was opened to women with 212 cadets becoming the female charter members of the corps. Today about 15,000 women are members, and women make about 15 percent of each year's new crop of ROTC lieutenants.

HOW IT WORKS

To earn an ROTC commission ROTC cadets spend between two and four years of their college careers studying military science. The ROTC program is only one aspect of a student's academic life. ROTC classes meet for a few hours each week and the uniform, except at military institutions, is worn only for drill, ceremonies and at special military get-togethers.

Most cadets have lots of time to sample military life before becoming obligated to the Army. With the exception of scholarship students, ROTC cadets make no commitment to enter the Army until they become "contracted" cadets, those who are accepted into the Advanced Course — usually during their junior year — and agree to accept an Army commission.

SCHOLARSHIPS

At any given time, some 12,000 cadets are attending college with the help of Army ROTC scholarship money. The most valuable of these grants are the four-year scholarships awarded to students entering college for the first time. Competition is keen and the biggest factor in selection is the student's all-around ability.

Mark Casillas is typical of four-year Army ROTC scholarship winners; he recently completed his first year at a Texas university, where he's a pre-med student. A top ten percent high school grad, Mark was a member of the National Honor Society and was listed in Who's Who Among American High School Students.

Army ROTC scholarships pay tuition costs, required educational fees, and provide a specific amount for textbooks, supplies and equipment. Four-year scholarships may be applied at any of 314 schools which have "host" ROTC detachments. Scholarships may be applied to all majors except theology, but the Army gives preference to students taking engineering, science, business and nursing — critical skills in a technologically advancing Army.

COMMISSION ROUTES

There are two basic ways of achieving an ROTC commission. The first, more traditional route, is by attending college ROTC classes through all four years of school. After the first two years successful students are invited to join the Advanced Course, as contracted students. Then — usually after their junior year — the cadets' classroom training is punctuated by a rigorous six-week advanced camp, at which they hone basic soldier skills and refine their leadership abilities.

U.S. Army photo by George Rau

Cadet Kristen Herman (right) works with 1st Lt. Maryann Edmondson, an Army nurse, at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. ROTC nursing cadets have the opportunity to experience several weeks of practical military hospital work under the supervision of Army nurses—an opportunity not usually available to their non-ROTC classmates.

The other route — joining ROTC later in a college career — requires attendance at a Basic Camp before entry into the Advanced Course. Basic Camp is also the ROTC entrance gate for students who transfer to a four-year program from a junior college. No military obligation is incurred by attendance at Basic Camp, but cadets are paid, and provided transportation as well as food and lodging at camp. More than 4,000 cadets have attended basic camp in each of the last several years.

Enroute to their commissions, advanced ROTC cadets earn subsistence payments of up to $1,000 a year.

SIMULTANEOUS MEMBERSHIP

Another program that helps defray college costs — and boosts Army Reserve membership — is the Simultaneous Membership Program. It is available to ROTC cadets not on scholarship.

Jaquelin Jennings, a Business major at the University of Washington, is an SMP participant, a member of the Army Reserve's 174th General Hospital in Seattle. As a Reservist, she receives full USAR training pay for her weekend drills and unit annual training.

"Being a cadet has really helped me adapt to a large university. It's a great place to meet friends and become part of the campus community . . . and my association with the 174th gives me a really broad outlook on the Army beyond what is available through ROTC," she says.

"The training and experience I will gain as an officer in the Army will help me pursue my civilian career in business following my Active Duty service," adds Jennings.

SPECIAL TRAINING

Selected Advanced ROTC cadets have an opportunity to gain admission to a number of special training courses, including Airborne, Air Assault, Northern Warfare and Flight Training. Each year, 75 highly qualified cadets are picked to attend elite Ranger training in lieu of Advanced Camp. Grads of the school — whom the Army terms "the best small unit leaders in the world — earn the right to wear the coveted Ranger tab.

Another ROTC special training opportunity is its nursing program. More than 320 colleges and universities offering bachelors degrees in nursing participate. During their college years, the ROTC nursing cadets have practical training not usually available to the non-ROTC nursing classmates. Nursing cadets may attend a special Advanced Camp which includes one week of basic military training, and five weeks of practical military hospital work under the guiding eye of Army nurses.

A RESERVE OFFICER, ROTC-STYLE

Something less than half of each year's ROTC-graduate lieutenants enter active duty. The rest head for duty with the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

Typical of those who've found themselves in the Army Reserve, blending a part-time military career with a full-time civilian one, is 1st Lt. Robert Bekke.

A 1981 graduate of Montana State University, Bekke works in the automobile business in Bozeman, Mont., and is the executive officer of the Army Reserve's 420th Military Police Company there. He credits Army ROTC with helping develop the skills needed to plan, to lead, and to train others, skills as applicable to a military mission as they are to a civilian career.

For thousands of young Reserve officers, nationwide, ROTC is a key factor in starting them on the road to leadership — in uniform and out.

A "foot wound" is about to be treated by professionals from the USAR's 385th Combat Support Hospital, Spokane, Wash. The "operation" was one of many training events during an exercise involving thousands of people. In wartime, a huge proportion of the Army's medical talent would come from the Army Reserve.

Photos by Richard Lee

Wounded Warrior 85

is touted as the largest Army medical exercise since World War II. Sixty Active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve units were involved. The mission: provide medical support for a three-division corps in a Korean Scenario. The time, June. The locations, Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif.

Members of the USAR's 786th Quartermaster Company (Petroleum Supply), Provo, Utah, "hot fuel" a CH-47 during the exercise. This means putting fuel in while the aircraft is running—a skill that would help keep medical evacuation and supply choppers flying longer in combat.

ABOVE: a California Army National Guardsman applies moulage, a make-up that becomes a "wound" during an exercise. He is one of 400 volunteers who simulated casualties during Wounded Warrior 85, "patients" whose care began with front line treatment and continued through evacuation and hospitalization.

LEFT: Spec. 4 George Gateley, from the 403rd Combat Support Hospital, Phoenix, Ariz., tends to a giant ventilation apparatus which services field operating rooms and other medical facilities.

LEFT: Spec. 4 Kathleen Vermeyen, 403rd Combat Support Hospital, reviews records inside a Chemical Biological Shelter System.

BELOW: Staff Sgt. Ken Wagner, 2nd Lt. Tonya Foss and Lt. Col. Wil Watkins (left to right), of the 385th Combat Support Hospital, Spokane, Wash., tend to a "patient." In wartime—and in peacetime training—soldiers suffer not only from injuries; another toll-taker is fatigue, with which Army medical staffs must contend.

Going to War:

Defense Establishment Takes Steps to Increase Strategic Mobility

by Maj. Bob Pratt

Imagine a full-blown mobilization—in which U.S. forces were deployed to one or more "hot spots" overseas. Imagine what it would be like to move a big chunk of the Army—including the Army Reserve—to the conflict. About three-fourths of America's ground combat power is in the States.

Many thousands of people and many millions of tons of equipment would have to be flown and shipped in short order.

Could it be done?

Not tomorrow afternoon. It will take time to increase what's called "strategic mobility" to levels deemed adequate by defense planners. However, big steps are being taken by the military establishment to boost "airlift" and "sealift."

BIG BIRDS

The Air Force—the Army's "airlifter" in a big emergency—is beefing up its fleet of "heavy haulers."

• **C-5s.** The C-5 is one of the world's largest airplanes, and the present fleet represents about 25 percent of America's wartime long-range air haul capacity. It's the only aircraft that can carry "outsize" Army equipment such as tanks and communications vans over intercontinental distances.

The first of 50 new C-5Bs will be delivered to the Air Force this December. In addition, the wings of all the earlier model C-5As are being strengthened to increase their service life to 30,000 hours.

• **Forty-four KC-10s are being purchased specifically for strategic mobility.** The KC-10 is both a tanker and cargo carrier. It can haul impressive amounts of supplies and equipment and perform as a flying gas station for other airplanes.

• Each of our C-141 Starlifters (there are 267, representing about 35 percent of the wartime intertheater airlift capacity) have been stretched, making it possible for each airplane to carry more equipment or bulk cargo or nearly 200 troops.

• Money has been budgeted to improve the military utility of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF). CRAF is a big part of the wartime airlift force. Through agreements with commercial airline companies, arrangements have been made to use long-range passenger and cargo aircraft, bolstering the military fleet in troubled times. One of the CRAF efforts involves converting jumbo jets—747s—by strengthening floors and adding cargo doors. This increases the planes' ability to tote military loads.

NEW SHIPS

Fully 95 percent of what would have to be taken to a conflict would have to go over the water . . . "sealift." But, the Defense Department would be hard pressed to meet shipping requirements if hostilities involving U.S. forces broke out tomorrow; the Merchant Marine fleet, upon which we've depended in previous wars, continues to decline.

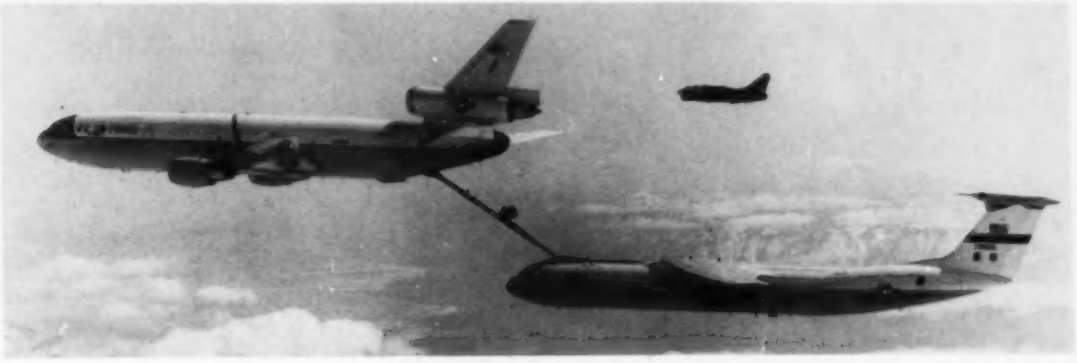
However, measures are being taken to make matters better:

• **Eight converted SL-7 containerships, now called Fast Sealift Ships (FSSs), and 13 Maritime Prepositioning Ships will be added to the naval inventory by 1986.** Each of eight FSSs can ply the oceans at 33 knots. The ships are Roll-On/Roll-Off ("RO-RO"). This means that they have ramps that permit quick loading and unloading—a plus in modern warfare.

• **The Navy's Ready Reserve Force will grow.** The number of ships will increase from 33 to 77, and will eventually number 100 dry cargo ships.

The Army is busy, too. The light divisions it is developing will have less stuff to pack up and move in an emergency. And, the Army is placing more equipment overseas—in peacetime. The idea is to cut down on the load that would have to be transported in wartime. This effort is called pre-positioning, and its big value is **overseas** . . . where the potential threat to the U.S. is greatest.

We couldn't list all the services' strategic mobility efforts here (some experts say that much more must be done than what's planned). These steps are expensive, and, as a result, it will take time for them to pay off.



A KC-10, which can carry fuel and cargo, feeds the engines of a C-141 Starlifter. The small jet is an A-7 Corsair.

The monster C-5 (in camouflage)

U.S. Naval Ship Algol, a Fast Sealift Ship, can sail at 33 knots. The vessel can be loaded and unloaded quickly, a plus in modern combat.

1. The task: old trestle gone—put new one in.

U.S. Army photo by Ray Silcox

Build That Bridge!

Watch with us as USAR engineers from D Company, 365th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy) take a turn at an old Army training tradition: they literally dig a hole and fill it in—digging a "bed" and filling it with a trestle. The action took place at Fort Belvoir, Va., during the New Cumberland, Pa., unit's 1985 Annual Training.

U.S. Army photo by Bob Pratt

2. After the "dig the hole" chore comes insertion of the bridge footings . . .

3. followed by laying and aligning the deck stringers . . .

U.S. Army photo by Ray Silcox

U.S. Army photo by Ray Silcox

4. tacked together with craft carpentry all around.

U.S. Army photo by Ray Silcox

5. Finally—with AT complete—Delta Company is Pennsylvania-bound atop its handiwork.

A few platoon members pose before beginning processing at the Military Enlistment Processing Station (MEPS) in Honolulu.

All Pacific Platoon members—105 of the Army's newest Reservists—take part in ceremonies at Fort DeRussy, Hawaii. They will train as buddies in the continental U.S., and return to man USAR units throughout the Pacific.

Photos by Richard Lee

Meet the All Pacific Platoon!

by William Congo

During a colorful Polynesian-style ceremony at Fort DeRussy, Hawaii, friends, Family and Army officials came to bid the "All Pacific Platoon" best wishes and "Aloha." These 105 of the Army's newest Reservists were being sworn in before leaving for the mainland U.S. to undergo basic and Advanced Individual Training. For most, this was their first time away from the Islands.

The speeches and music were set against the beautiful backdrop "Diamondhead" and the crystal blue waters of Waikiki Beach. Some young men donned their Polynesian Lava-Lavas, while most wore the traditional American garb of blue jeans and perhaps a shirt brighter than one would find on a summer day in Boise.

The ceremony marked the 10 anniversary of the Platoon which was organized during the U.S. Bicentennial. It was originally called the "All-Hawaii Bicentennial Platoon" because all of its members were from the Hawaiian Islands.

The Platoon sprang from the "buddy platoon" concept. According to Pvt. Louis B. Hatch, III, a new member of the USAR's 100th Battalion (the Hawaii-based "Go for Broke" outfit of World War II fame), "going off to training with your buddy is a good deal. It makes us stronger to go together through basic training. You know that if you need help your buddy is there."

The new Reservists will return from training to help man the Battalion (formally the 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry) and other USAR units scattered throughout the Pacific.

Eighty-three of these men and women are from Oahu, three from Maui, three from American Somoa, 11 from Guam and five from Saipan.

A kiss from a well-wisher is part of the doings before platoon members head for the mainland for training.

So What's the Army Reserve, Pacific?

by Lt. Col. Nathan Crow and
Spec. 4 George White

Scattered on islands in the Pacific, among volcanos, waterfalls, unspoiled beaches and incredibly blue lagoons, is a U.S. Army Reserve organization quite unlike any other.

The U.S. Army Reserve, Pacific.

It stretches from the Hawaiian Islands to Saipan and Guam in the west, and southward below the Equator to American Somoa.

Some of its units even train beyond the edge of this enormous area in the Far East and Australia.

There are 18 units in all, and they represent a variety of military specialties and missions. They are commanded by Headquarters, IX Corps (Augmentation), located at Fort DeRussy on Oahu ("Augmentation" means that, in a mobilization, the outfit would bolster the Active Army's IXth Corps, which is situated in Japan).

2nd Lt. Robert Camacho, platoon leader in the Pacific Army Reserve's 368th Military Police Company, receives a lesson in the martial art of kendo from a member of the Japan Ground Self Defense Force (JGSDF). Camacho and his platoon of MPs are from Guam, in the western Pacific. They and Reservists from other tropical locations—Guam, Hawaii, Saipan— participated in Exercise Yama Sakura VII on Japan's Northern island of Hokkaido last winter. Temperatures frequently plunged below zero.

Photo courtesy 305th Public Affairs Detachment

MIXED BAG

The units of the Army Reserve, Pacific, range in size from the 744-member 411th Engineer Battalion (Construction) to a two-person MP office, manned by a colonel and a sergeant major. There are also maintenance, military intelligence, public affairs, AG, finance and replacement regulating units. There's a USAR school.

And, there is one of the most famous units in the Army—the 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry. The 100th dates to World War II, when young Americans of Japanese ancestry rushed to join the Army following the attack on Pearl Harbor—to demonstrate their patriotism.

Demonstrate they did. The battalion emerged from the war as the most highly decorated unit of its size, achieving worldwide reknown. The 100th's story was the inspiration for a motion picture named after the unit's motto: "Go for Broke."

Today, the Battalion is dispersed around the Pacific, with elements in six different locations.

FOREIGN TRAINING

Both the 100th and the 411th participate in an exchange program with the Australian Army Reserve. On alternating years the U.S. battalions send a platoon "Down Under" to train with their Australian counterparts. The Aussies, in turn, send a platoon to Hawaii to perform Annual Training.

Perhaps the most traveled unit in the Army Reserve is the Hawaii-based 1085th Training Exercise and Maneuver Group, which is tasked with planning, conducting and evaluating exercises for Reserve and Active units. The 1085th has seen duty in six different nations.

Twice a year the 1085th participates in Exercise Yama Sakura, which involves active and reserve American and Reserve units (the last exercise took place on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido).

Ever hear of Truk, Pohnpei, Kosrae or Majuro? These are locations in the far-flung Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). There you'll find the Hawaii-based 322nd Civil Affairs Group helping the local governments with sewage plant operations, special education, highway planning and marine resources loan programs. These are the sort of jobs the 322nd would undertake in a mobilization.

Another organization, the Pacific Liaison Command (PALCOM), is the only Army unit—Reserve or Active—which plans "coalition" military efforts with other nations in this part of the world.

Serving in the U.S. Army Reserve, Pacific, isn't all travel and adventure. Despite the unusual and sometimes exotic duty, there is always the plain, hard work necessary to keep units ready for mobilization.

AIRBORNE! Members of the USAR's 11th Special Forces Group, using parachutes packed by the Group's riggers, jump from a C-130 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. U.S. Army photo by Earl Van Alstine

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
ARMY RESERVE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL
300 N ZEEB ROAD
ANN ARBOR MI
48106

SECOND CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ISSN #0004-2579

New GI Bill

Page 12

No Advertising